

NAUVOO

NEIGHBOR

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Wednesday, March 19, 1845.

Whole Number 139

Volume 2.—No. 46, public stock A

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

BY JOHN TAYLOR,

Editor and Proprietor.

At the corner of Water and Main Streets,

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

Taxes—\$2.00 invariably in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING,

One square, one insertion, \$1.

Every subsequent insertion, 37 1/2 cents.

A liberal allowance will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisers must be addressed to the Editor,

(John Taylor,) Post Paid, to receive attention.

POSTAGE.

For the Neighbor.

TO WOMAN.

How cheering and consoling is affection's simple flame;

How soothing to the mind when afflictions seize the frame;

How sweet and animating when trouble presses soul;

Are the fond and tender breathings of virtuous woman's soul.

Her tender bosom heaving with sympathy and love;

Just like a guardian angel sent from the realms above;

Her watchful eye attends you to shield you from deepest sorrows;

To cheer your heart in trouble is woman's greatest care.

She ever tries to please you and keep your spirits high;

And with a smiling countenance, to comfort you will try;

Her soul is all affection, her heart is true as steel,

Your very greatest secrets she ever will conceal.

Her affections are eternal, her kindness knows no bounds,

Her words to man are cheering, like music's sweetest sounds;

Her soul like living ivy around the oak entwined,

Will cling to man forever, just as the Lord designed.

Her mind is like a flower when in the height of bloom;

Which man by foul persuasions, can easily consume;

So surely calculated sweet comfort to impart,

Are women's every movement when virtue rules her heart.

But still when heavenly virtues dwell not in woman's breast,

When love and friendly kindness, in her can find no rest;

When nature's course is changed and woman yields to guile,

The venom of her malice is seen in every smile.

To tease and torment man she continually will strive;

And him to meanest measures eternally will drive;

She laughs to see his sorrow, rejoices in his grief;

And in the hour of trouble affords him no relief.

Her heart is full of treachery, her soul is full of guile.

Deceit is always lurking beneath her every smile;

Just like an old De'ilish she'll steal your power away.

Then leave you to your enemies and laugh to see the play.

Fair woman's calculated to perfect man's delight,

Or else complete his misery, his fairest prospects blight;

When by virtue she is govern'd she's a perfect fount of joy,

But when she yields to wickedness, her breath is misery.

Yet woman has a friend in man, eternal true and kind,

A guardian firm and faithful to cheer her tender mind;

He suffers long her failings, and overlooks her faults,

Still ready to forgive and love, and bear her harsh assaults.

Oh woman be thou prudent, shew kindness to thy friend,

For a friend to thee is upright man, who will thy soul defend,

He'll comfort thee and bless thee, and crown thee with true joy.

Secure an exaltation for thee in eternity.

But virtuous man will ever be, while true to truth he stands,

Subject to th' eternal priesthood, maintained by holy hands,

Controlled by laws celestial, sustained by heavenly pow'r,

Firm in the ways of righteousness, and not an evil doer.

Then tempt him not to evil, nor be to him a snare,

Last thou should overcome him, and bring him to despair;

But strive to be a comfort, to him in time of need,

And to his every counsel, be careful to take heed.

Be careful not to grieve him, his feelings never wound.

So shall his love and kindness, still more to thee abund.

Through life do not oppose him and give him no cause of complaint, for better hadst thou suffer death, than lose his confidence.

I know some men are cruel their hearts corrupt as hell,

They seek to ruin women, and disgrace them at their will;

But when all such defamers, and treat them with disdain,

For better hadst thou bear their frowns, than their attention gain.

Kind woman, man doth love thee and seek thy happiness,

And with his all he ever strives thy tends soul to 11:00;

His tenderest affections around thee are entwined;

But thou to him sit faithful he cannot be unkind.

Farewell then lovely woman, there lies for thee no penit'd,

I hope when thou shalt read them, they will not thee offend;

I cannot frame my mind at all apologies to make,

But never, never, never, shall this heart's friend forsake.

W.

For the Neighbor.

MR. EDITOR,

I have viewed with a lively interest the progressive operations that are making in the city of the Saints, for the benefit of the poor, who may feel disposed to adhere to the council of those, that God has appointed to direct and guide the temporal and spiritual salvation, of all those who may enlist under their banner, to carry out the designs, that God had in view, through our martyred Prophet.

We have been persecuted at home and abroad, by evil and designing men; they have heaped upon us all manner of complaints, and have used their utmost exertions to sustain themselves in their practices of wickedness and mob violence. We have avoided every principle of revenge, nevertheless they have been made to feel, that there is a God in Israel, who can shield us from all our foes; although we have been made to feel, keen sensations of sorrow, to hear the groans of the widows for their murdered husbands, and the sighs of orphan children, in consequence of mob violence, in murdering two of our best men; their equal cannot be produced since the days of Christ and his Apostles; and alas! their blood hangs upon the escutcheon of this state which is stained, not only by shedding the blood of innocence, but with murdering the anointed of the Lord; while we have submitted to them with great forbearance, when we have had them in our power, more than justice could claim or demand, hoping that they might be made to feel and realize, that we are human beings. But lo! they are not satisfied with all this, but are sleeping in ambush to decoy, and dream, and lay plans and devise schemes to ensnare us; and thereby lead some more of our best men down to destruction.

By keeping up a constant persecution, thereby thinking to provoke us to rebellion, as it has been exemplified in our legislative halls this past winter, by a repeal of our City charter, which was given for the express purpose to guarantee to us some local privileges for the protection of our lives, and our local interests, which we have once enjoyed in other cities, and in other countries under the protection of civil powers and a free government. And what has been the change, and why all this difference? Are we not still men? Have we met with any material change of feelings since the separation from our fathers who were kind, and our mothers who were near as life itself; & our brothers and sisters, who possessed those strong ties of consanguinity and filial affection? And why all this? Have we not eyes to see, ears to hear, and a heart to feel this heavy burden which is continually showering down upon our heads, and upon our wives and our little ones, which are teeming forth from these avenues, who are traversing from land to land, and from sea to sea, to circumscribe hell itself to exasperate some fiend-like demon in human shape, and thereby stir up some root of apostate bitterness, who are dyed with the same dye waging an eternal warfare against our rights: evading every principle of equity or justice, to carry out all their master's wishes. Servants they are to whom they list to serve and obey, but the time is near at hand, when their follies shall be made manifest to their everlasting shame and contempt, for to the

MILITARY AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

It affords me great pleasure to say that Lieutenant Fremont and party, who were engaged on these surveys at the date of my last report, and about whose fate so much anxiety had been entertained, returned in safety to St. Louis in August last, and fortunately under all the privations, exposures, and accidents of his hazardous and enterprising expedition, preserved his papers and notes. "No much praise cannot be bestowed upon him for the combination of energy and discretion displayed in the management of the expedition, and for the successful manner in which he has executed his instructions. He is now engaged in preparing his report and maps, which will not merely occupy him, but will require the greatest exertions on his part, as well as on the part of those who will assist him, to complete during the ensuing winter. In the meantime, a slight summary of his expedition will be given.

He left Westport, on the frontier of the state of Missouri, on the 1st of June, 1843, and proceeding to the Kansas line of his previous expedition, (1842,) left it at about 80 miles from our frontier state line; crossed the Smokey Hill fork of the Kansas at its junction with the Republican, continuing his route up the latter stream. The progress of the party was much impeded in passing up this stream, by its many tributaries, which had become so swollen by long continued rains as to require the frequent construction of bridges in order to pass the wagons and baggage of the party. In consequence of these impediments, he considered it advisable to divide his party. Leaving Mr. Fitzpatrick in charge of twenty men, with the carts and heavier baggage. Lieutenant Fremont proceeded in advance with fifteen men and two wheel carriages. From the place of separation he continued up the Republican to its upper waters, passing through a very fertile and well watered country. From the upper parts of this stream he crossed the south fork of the Platte, or Nebraska, improving on his way the rapid reconnaissance of the previous year and reaching St. Vrain's fort, under Long's Peak, on the 4th of July. From thence he continued along the mountains to the southward, crossing the dividing ridge of the Arkansas and the Nebraska, by the way of Bijou creek and Fourche aux Castors, and arriving on the 14th of July on the Arkansas river, at the mouth of the Fontaine qui bout.

Remaining here one day, and endeavoring to adhere as closely as the country would permit to the instructions he had received, he made the survey of the Fontaine qui bout river; and after spending a day under Pike's Peak at the beautiful springs which gave name to that river, he ascended the eastern branch to its head, and crossing to a head water of the south fork, again reached St. Vrain's fort on the 23d. Mr. Fitzpatrick had arrived there on the 14th, and the time he had been there had been well occupied in refitting the equipage and recruiting the animals.

With a view to rapid movements, the party was again divided; Fitzpatrick being instructed to meet Lieutenant Fremont at the British post of Fort Hall.

Taking the course by Fort Laramie and the Oregon road, both parties crossed the river, and resumed their respective routes on the 26th.

A broad plain extends up from the river to the foot of the mountains; and crossing this by the way of the Cache-a-la-poudre, Lieutenant Fremont passed over, or rather through, the chain in a distance of about ten miles, which brought him into what are called the Laramie plains, on the western side. This country furnished an interesting part of the survey; and crossing in its course numerous tributaries of the Medicine bow or Laramie rivers, he remained a day on the north fork of the Nebraska, in order to renew his supply of provisions from the buffalo, which were abundant in that neighborhood. The place of his encampment was about 20 miles below the gorge through which the river issues from the "New Park."

On the 5th of August he resumed his journey westward, with the intention of making a direct route to the ford of Green river, (Colorado of the west;) but his way was so much obstructed by the Artemesia which covered the country in a very dense growth, that he was obliged to bear up to the northward for the "Sweet Water" valley, in which he encamped on the 9th of August.

Being now again on the Oregon road, he ascended the river (Sweet Water) by the route of the previous year; and crossing the mountains of the well known south pass, descended into the valley of the Colorado.

Sweeping to the southward, and crossing the country westwardly by a circuitous route along the tributaries of Green river, the road led him into the magnificent valley of Bear river, down which he descended to its mouth, and on the 3d of September encamped at its outlet on the

shores of the great "Salt Lake." A week was occupied in exploring the northern portion of this inland sea, of which no survey had been previously made. None of its islands had been visited, and no astronomical observations had been previously made on its shores or in the adjacent country; so that we merely possessed a knowledge of the existence of this lake, without any accurate information of its character or position. He remained at Fort Hall on the 18th September. Mr. Fitzpatrick had arrived there a few days before, and the whole party was detained there until the 21st, by a severe snow storm and its consequences.

On the 24th the journey was resumed, and continued along the Oregon road,

which, from the last point, (Fort Hall,) leads down the valley of Snake river to Boise, a post of the Hudson Bay Company. He reached this post on the 9th of October. From Boise the usual road leads by a rough and difficult route through the interior to the "Grand Ronde," a rich and beautiful valley shut up among the mountains, and emerging at the head of the Walawalla river, descending the stream to its mouth; and pursuing this road, he arrived on the 26th of October, at Fort Nez-Percés, situated on the Columbia. From this place he pursued the emigrant road, and on the 4th of November encamped at the missionary station of the "Dalles" on the Columbia. Leaving the party at this station, he continued his survey, by water, to Fort Vancouver, and then returned to the "Dalles," and a few days after was joined by Mr. Fitzpatrick.

As soon as the necessary preparations were made, the party set out homeward in a snow storm, on the 25th November.

On the following day ice was making in the river, and at sunset the thermometer was 2 degrees below zero. The route now lay between the river "Aux Chutes" and the snowy range of the Cascade mountains, along the western base of which he continued to travel until the 10th December, when he arrived at Hammett's camp. From this point, his course to the south and east was obstructed by parallel ranges of mountains covered with snow, running directly southward, and forcing him constantly in that direction. Range after range was crossed in his progress eastward, until, from the enfeebled condition of his animals, these mountains became insurmountable obstacles to further advance in that direction. The region through which he was then travelling was full of extraordinary interest, presenting itself in an aspect of which we have no previous description, and making the journey, until arriving at the Rocky mountains, one of discovery. In the meantime he was steadily moving southward through the snow, until towards the latter part of January, the animals were so much reduced and worn out, that he decided a march across the desert country to the eastward to be impracticable, and determined to cross the "Sierra Mira," or great California mountains, which lay between him and the bay of San Francisco. All the month of February was occupied in crossing these mountains, where the snow was from five to twenty feet deep. He at last succeeded, and early in March descended from these snowy regions into the perpetual spring of the valley of the Sacramento, and found a hospitable reception at the residence of Captain John A. Sutter, the prefect of the frontier of Joaquin.

The party was liberally furnished by this gentleman with every necessary with which their destitute condition stood in need. They remained at this place about two weeks, to recruit, and to make the necessary preparations for their return to the United States. In the latter part of March the party resumed its journey, proceeding up the valley of the Joaquin river, and recrossing the "Sierra" in a very beautiful pass to the southward. On the 21st of April they struck the Spanish "trail" which leads from "Pueblo de los Angeles" to Santa Fe.

The journey was continued on in this very rough, winding, and difficult road,

until arriving at the mountains in the neighborhood of the Colorado, where, turning to the northeast and passing by the Kita lake, the party encamped at "Brown's Hole" on the mountains by the way of the Tampa river. These mountains were then crossed near the head of that river, to the waters of the Atlantic—the north fork of the Nebraska. This fork was then ascended to the "New Park," a beautiful valley from which this branch of the Nebraska (or Platte) gathers its waters. Recrossing the mountains at the head of this stream, they entered the "Old Park," which is the source of one of the main branches of Grand river; and there crossing the main stream, the party pursued a convenient pass into a lower gap of the mountains, where a secondary range divides the head-waters of the Arkansas from those of the Fontaine qui bout.

The journey was continued on in this very rough, winding, and difficult road,

until arriving at the mountains in the neighborhood of the Colorado, where, turning to the northeast and passing by the Kita lake, the party encamped at "Brown's Hole" on the mountains by the way of the Tampa river. These mountains were then crossed near the head of that river, to the waters of the Atlantic—the north fork of the Nebraska. This fork was then ascended to the "New Park," a beautiful valley from which this branch of the Nebraska (or Platte) gathers its waters. Recrossing the mountains at the head of this stream, they entered the "Old Park," which is the source of one of the main branches of Grand river; and there crossing the main stream, the party pursued a convenient pass into a lower gap of the mountains, where a secondary range divides the head-waters of the Arkansas from those of the Fontaine qui bout.

COTTON IN CALIFORNIA.—THE OREGON SETTLEMENT.

A gentleman, who left the Pacific coast, in December last, informs the editors of the New Orleans Picayune that two or three Americans are about to engage in the culture of cotton in the lower part of Upper California, and that they feel confident of raising a superior article and in great abundance. Their rancho or plantation is not far from San Diego, in lat. 33 deg. 20' N., the climate being warm and delightfully fine.

The gentleman says that many of the Oregon settlers have arrived in the neighbourhood of the bay of San Francisco, in the Upper California, and taken up their abode there.

They report Oregon as a poor country—nothing like the one it was reported to them to be—and appear thankful that the opportunity has been afforded them of leaving it and reaching a more fruitful and genial climate.

So productive is the land in the neighbourhood of San Francisco, that one bushel of wheat sown frequently yields a crop of 75 bushels, and this, with very little trouble, while the climate is so dry and pure that sickness is almost unknown.

To illustrate the remarkable dryness of the climate, it is but necessary to state that wheel vehicles, furniture, &c., manufactured in New England of the best seasoned timber, shrink up shortly after reaching this section of California, and fall to pieces unless every precaution is taken.

American emigrants are constantly arriving and settling at the Sacramento and other streams emptying into the Bay of San Francisco. At the Yerba Buena the English is the principal language spoken, the Alcalde being an American, and the time is not far distant when this part of California will teem with Anglo-Saxon civilization and the thrifty products of Anglo-Saxons.

Dreadful Storm.—The Journal de Cete gives an account of a dreadful storm which happened at Cete, a small seaport in the south of France, on Tuesday, the 22d instant. About four o'clock in the afternoon a thunderbolt burst over the town, and produced such awful effects, that it is described as resembling a place which had undergone all the horrors of a siege. The Royal arsenal, a large building, was entirely destroyed, even the walls not being left standing.

The genius of astronomy, with his starry wand, has effectually shivered the fortress of superstition—shivered, but not destroyed;—almost every one possesses a piece of the ruin as a sort of relic; but it can never be re-united as a place of strength to overawe the nations.—Where Newton is freely studied and believed, we shall have no more religious wars.

Nations are sometimes, though rarely, ungrateful; but they much often commit the folly of being grateful infinitely overmuch. Let them beware of this; it is wasting one of the most precious means that Providence has ordained to fructify human genius and benevolence.

Albert the King.—A report is very current, that a message from the Queen will be delivered to Parliament shortly after the opening of the session, asking the Legislature to authorise her to confer the title of King upon Prince Albert. The precedents are—Philip and Mary I., and William III. and Mary II. The Prince of Orange may be said to have won his title by the sword; on the other hand, Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne, never received the title or enjoyed the dignity of King.—*Oxford Herald*.

Another Wonder.—Something like the Thames Tunnel has been discovered under water near Marseilles.

It is a submarine passage, passing from the ancient Abbey of St. Victorie, running under the arm of the sea, and coming out under a tower of Fort St. Nicholas. The tunnel is deemed much finer than that of London, being formed of one single vault of sixty feet span, and one fourth longer.

Certain Catholics of Ireland intend to convene a meeting at an early period, to take into consideration the danger with which the liberty of their clergy and the independence of their church are threatened by the recent legislation of the government, and the attempts made by its agents to influence and overawe the court of Rome by fabrications, and threats, and promises.

Death of the Great Fool Chief.—The last Western Expositor states that the Fool Chief, the great war leader of the Kansas Nation, was recently killed in a drunken brawl by one of his own tribe, near the Shawnee Mission above Westport. The name of Fool was given him on account of his rash, adventurous courage. Accord-

ing to the Indian version, a man is considered a fool who fights without caution. As a man, the Fool chief was universally beloved and feared by his tribe, and in his intercourse with the whites he was always a warm and unflinching friend.

Rows in Philadelphia.—The ledger states that on Monday evening about dark, a party of fellows commenced an indiscriminate attack upon the colored people in the vicinity of Seventh and Lombard streets, knocking down and kicking everyone they met. Some of the city watchmen, with Alderman Johnson and officer Weisner, interfered and arrested one of them, named Harper, who was held by the Mayor in \$1000 for a further hearing on Tuesday morning. They were armed with cord wood sticks, which they took from the door of a citizen. One of the watchmen was felled by a blow on the head, and another was struck severely upon the breast. A number of firemen from Moyamensing also attacked several houses in northern liberties on Saturday night, breaking in the door and windows with brickbats.

Drinking, with a view to heighten natural good spirits, is like attempting to improve the natural fragrance of the rose by saccharizing it with pomatum.

A benevolent man would not so much wish for the lever of Archimedes to move the world itself, as for a moral lever that would enable him to lift its inhabitants one degree nearer to heaven; and this glorious privilege every such man does in a degree possess. His example operates as a strong arm, stretched out to raise his fellows to the eminence he has reached himself.

In the heathen mythology, Diana was twin-born with Apollo—a useful hint to poets of the luxuriant class.

It is a severe satire on mankind to say that prosperity is more difficult to bear than adversity. The maxim implies a natural meanness or malignity in those to whom it is applicable, for if a man has but the habitual wish to diffuse happiness, what more does he require to make his prosperity a blessing to himself and to all about him?

Fame, like money, can never be enjoyed, while we are obliged to burn the world for it. That only is worth having which comes unasked.

Genius is the wand of an enchanter—talent, the strength of a giant.

The genius of astronomy, with his starry wand, has effectually shivered the fortress of superstition—shivered, but not destroyed;—almost every one possesses a piece of the ruin as a sort of relic; but it can never be re-united as a place of strength to overawe the nations.—Where Newton is freely studied and believed, we shall have no more religious wars.

Nations are sometimes, though rarely, ungrateful; but they much often commit the folly of being grateful infinitely overmuch. Let them beware of this; it is wasting one of the most precious means that Providence has ordained to fructify human genius and benevolence.

Novel Bet.—A Pittsburgh paper says:

Some twenty-one years since, a couple of our acquaintance—then young men—made a wager upon the weight of one of the party when he should have arrived at the age of forty years. It was bet that the individual in question would not weigh 180 pounds at forty years of age.

From time to time the parties met, and the bet was recurring to a source of amusement. The other day, the man who was to weigh 180 when he arrived at the discreet age of forty years, reached that eventful period. The parties met and 132 pounds was all he could balance down. He had lost the wager, and at once ordered a splendid hat for his friend who had waited patiently twenty-one years to have the bet decided. Not to let the master drop, they made a new wager, to be paid by the one who weighed the most at the end of twenty years from that date. The forfeit was to be a half dozen of wine—a special reservation being made in favor of the said half dozen, in case either party should join the Total Abstinence Society in the mean time. Should both parties live, they will be three score years of age before the bet can be decided.

ANOTHER YOUNG REPUBLIC.

We learn by a letter received in Boston, that Northern California, one of the States of the Mexican Republic, was revolutionized on the 14th of November last, and the Mexican Governor, Gen. Micheltorena, shut up in the little Fort at Monterey. The State of Southern California will go next, and will be followed by Santa Fe. Thus, one after another, in rapid succession, the States of Northern Mexico will fall unless Mexico comes to some understanding with the United States, by which, after annexing Texas, a well defined boundary shall be guaranteed to the Republic of Mexico for ever.—It is the policy of England to control the whole of Northern Mexico, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean, all along our Indian Frontier as a means of carrying out her designs upon the U. S. States, and unless Texas is speedily annexed this formidable movement will be beyond control of both the U. S. States and Mexico. If the Senate of the United States, through the advice of parties whose patriotism is not beyond suspicion, shall reject the act of annexation now before them they will bring upon the United States and Mexico a long train of evils that will increase with the lapse of years.

Death of the Great Fool Chief.—The last Western Expositor states that the Fool Chief, the great war leader of the Kansas Nation, was recently killed in a drunken brawl by one of his own tribe, near the Shawnee Mission above Westport. The name of Fool was given him on account of his rash, adventurous courage. Accord-

ing to the Indian version, a man is considered a fool who fights without caution. As a man, the Fool chief was universally beloved and feared by his tribe, and in his intercourse with the whites he was always a warm and unflinching friend.

Rows in Philadelphia.—The ledger states that on Monday evening about dark, a party of fellows commenced an indiscriminate attack upon the colored people in the vicinity of Seventh and Lombard streets, knocking down and kicking everyone they met.

Every Senator who votes against annexation, votes for a chain of British Provinces along our whole Southern and South-Western frontier; he casts his vote in favor of giving Great Britain supreme command over 200,000 of the most warlike Indians in the world to scalp and murder our Southern and Western people, of the Mexicans, as English policy may dictate; he decides in favor of destroying republican influence on this continent, and virtually throws the United States, Texas and Mexico at the feet of European monarchies. Each and every Senator has before him a fearful responsibility to his country on this question, and one vote may decide, for weal or woe, the destiny of the hundred millions of our race who shall inhabit this Continent, probably within the present century. The crisis is at hand. Senators must meet the question, and either rise or fall with their votes.—*New York Sun*.

The Late Snow Storm.—This seems to have been one, covering the widest extent of territory known in many years. On the east, it extended as far as Bangor; on the south, as far as Savannah; on the west, as far as Michigan; and on the north, all over Canada.—It is rarely that so wide an extent of country is visited by one a storm.

The severe cold of the past days has been succeeded by another north-east snow storm, which commenced during the night and has continued with unabated violence throughout the day. By the time the present storm has exhausted itself, we should conceive the average depth of snow on the ground will have considerably exceeded that which fell last winter.

Yesterday morning the usual symptoms, promontory of a change of weather, was observable in the dense fog which overspreads the city and the surrounding country.—*Quebec Gazette*, 5th inst.

The lake appears to be completely frozen over. The falling of the immense body of snow into the water, which had been rendered to almost the freezing point caused the ice to form almost immediately. And if the present cold weather long continues, navigation will not open earlier than usual this season.—*Buffalo Gazette*, Feb. 10.

Inhuman if it were not in Rhode Island.—We learn that one of the poor debtors confined in our county jail, not long since, was unprovided by the keeper with food for five days! The poor man would have starved to death, of course, had it not been for his fellow prisoners, who, taking pity on his unhappy situation, handed out to him from time to time portions of their own rations. The reason that this poor victim to a most unrighteous law, unrighteously administered, was thus driven to the jaws of starvation was the fact that his creditors would not pay his board, and he had not taken the steps requisite to secure an indemnification of the keeper from the state, should he administer him even a crust of mouldy bread. We have this gloomy fact from a reliable source. It cannot be disputed. We wish it had some fictitious shades about it.—*Providence Gazette*.

THE DEBT OF TEXAS.

The Secretary of State, in answer to a call of Congress for information concerning the finances of Texas, has transmitted a letter from C. H. Raymond, the Texian Charge at Washington, in which he gives a summary of the statistical information upon the subject contained in the Texian documents. Not a word is said of the debt, amount of scrip issued, or any thing of the kind.—The Charge contented himself with a statement of the receipts, expenditures, population, &c. He says that the expenditures of the government for all purposes, during General Houston's administration, up to the 1st of November last, excluding \$50,873 82, of debts discharged, amounted to \$460,209 18. The receipts during same time were \$466,159. 09. Leaving a balance of \$5,948 91.

The importations reported at the Custom houses from the 1st of August 1842, to 31st June, 1833, amounted to \$417,205 32; the exports during the same period, \$416,767 73. No accurate statement of the duties collected during the quarter ending 1st November, 1842, has been obtained, but they are estimated at \$30,000.

From that time to the 31st July, 1843, a period of nine months, the duties collected amounted to \$102,452 60; the amount of direct taxes assessed in 1843, was \$49,807 93.

According to the tax returns of 1843 the slave population at that time was 52,410. From the 1st August, 1842, to the 31st July 1843, there entered the ports of Texas 273 vessels, and there cleared during the same period, 288. The importations reported at the Custom houses for the year July 31, 1844, amounted to \$666,503 03; the exports during the same time, to \$615,118 34. The amount of duties collected on importations was \$201,413 30; the expense of collecting was \$23,551 45—leaving a net revenue of 117,851 85. The amount of direct taxes assessed during the year 1843, was \$50,790 52.

[N. Y. Cour.

THE POWER OF TRUTH.

Among all the great signs and wonders of the world, from the beginning till now, not one, has left so lasting and incontrovertible a witness as truth. The wisdom of ages; the inventions of thousands, and the majesty of authority, combined with the pomp, circumstance, eloq., and sophistry of cozening millions, have passed in their time, like the shining meteor, or trackless wind, into the region of forgetfulness, or, into space, where there is no effort to minish their greatness—and all is van-

ished. Not so with truth; she possesses a power to persevere and continue,—ad infinitum. Nor are her votaries less vigilant to keep the faith, the pledge, the never failing assurance, than herself.

An Abel though dead yet speaketh. The prophets one after another, would die for the sake of the truth; and the evidence of their constancy, like the sun in his imitable career, came with the year and went out with it; and no man, no mob, no king, or potentate has been able to blot it out.

So Mormonism, which, emphatically, is eternal truth, cannot be conquered. Drive her peaceable subjects at the point of the bayonets from Missouri; murder her innocent men, women, and children; martyr her prophet and patriarch in cold blood; taunt the mind of the populace, and fire the hearts of wicked men, with the stench of false brethren, and the torch of apostates; rob the church of the benefits of legislative enactments; and blow the fury of wild imagination into a blaze of "utter extermination," as tried the Egyptians; the Philistines; the Babylonians, &c., and the Ameri-

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1845.

(—) The weather, last week, was chilly and desponding, the gounding prospects materially: but should "blushing spring begin to smile a-wink winkly," we shall expect to see Nature like a forest of hands, scratching the face of mother earth, to beautify it. So we work.

'FROM WASHINGTON.

Our news from Washington is to the 4th inst. President Folk's inaugural Address, which is at hand, will compare with any of his predecessors. Should he, in the midst of American and European slight of hand gaming for the conquest of crumbling kingdoms, maintain his position honorably four years, it will be a miracle.

We shall give the address entire next week; but in the mean time the following is not without interest, to any portion of the United States' citizens that may be oppressed:

"By the theory of our government, majorities should be arbitrary, but this right is not an arbitrary or unlimited one. It is a right to be exercised in subordination to the constitution, and in conformity to it. One great object of the constitution was to restrain majorities from oppressing minorities, or encroaching upon their just rights. Minorities have a right to appeal to the constitution, as shield against such oppression."

All we have to add is, President Folk, the MAJORITY have oppressed the Latter-day Saints, because they are a MINORITY," in driving them from the State of Missouri; in martyring their best men, and in regarding their city charter, so that they can the more easily destroy the rest: and we appeal to you as the highest functionary of government, to shield us from further oppression! Will you do it?

The Joint Resolutions to annex Texas, and the Post Office bill, reducing postage to five cents under three hundred miles, and ten cents for any distance over, passed both houses and will become the ruling laws according to their several provisions.

The Oregon bill to organize a government beyond the Rocky Mountains, was smothered in the Senate. There is said to be a little hope that Great Britain and the United States will adjust the matter by "treaty."

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

We have information from the Society Islands up to October 27. Our mission in these Islands goes ahead of our most sanguine expectations. At Toobouli Elder Pratt has baptised all the whites but one, and ordained several to assist him in the work. Several of the natives have also been baptised. Elder Rogers, who wrote the last letter, was on the Island of Hawaii, where all the whites headed by a missionary, were engaged in keeping grog-shops and lewdly.

Elder Grounds was at Tahiti, where many whites had been baptised, and are this, some of the natives too. "Truth is mighty and will prevail!" The Times and Seasons will contain the letter alluded to at large.

Rafts.—Rafts of timber, fire-wood, &c., have appeared at our wharf within the past week. Perseverance and industry makes the world a paradise; and Mormonism and millenium will enjoy it.

The Mermaid.—It is understood the steamer

Mermaid will ply as a weekly packet, between Bloomington and St. Louis during the season.

Her intention is to reach Nauvoo, going up,

on Friday mornings, and leave Nauvoo, going down, on Sunday mornings. Go it; old Mis-

sissippi never tires: and business and pleasure are

in operation by navigation and merriment;

Our thanks to the officers for favors. The same to the Osprey.

Elder Moses Daily would take this method to inform Sidney Rigdon Esq., that he requests his name stricken off from the list of agents for his paper, as it was put there without his knowledge or consent. Elder D. says that unless Mr. Rigdon will return and confess the fact, he has told him, he shall ever regard him as a base imposter and hypocrite; for he declared here in the presence of thousands of witnesses that God had revealed certain things to him; namely, that Joseph and Hyrum Smith were martyrs, that they died approved of God, standing now in the ranks of the revelations of God, and holding the keys of the kingdom. Now he says, that Joseph Smith is with hypocrites and unbelievers.

Elder Daily says he will follow no such "Jack o' Lantern."

THE POWER OF TRUTH.

Among all the great signs and wonders of the world, from the beginning till now, not one, has left so lasting and incontrovertible a witness as truth. The wisdom of ages; the inventions of thousands, and the majesty of authority, combined with the pomp, circumstance, eloq., and sophistry of cozening millions, have passed in their time, like the shining meteor, or trackless wind, into the region of forgetfulness, or, into space, where there is no effort to minish their greatness—and all is van-

ished. Not so with truth; she possesses a power to persevere and continue,—ad infinitum. Nor are her votaries less vigilant to keep the faith, the pledge, the never failing assurance, than herself.

An Abel though dead yet speaketh. The prophets one after another, would die for the sake of the truth; and the evidence of their constancy, like the sun in his imitable career, came with the year and went out with it; and no man, no mob, no king, or potentate has been able to blot it out.

So Mormonism, which, emphatically, is eternal truth, cannot be conquered. Drive her peaceable subjects at the point of the bayonets from Missouri; murder her innocent men, women, and children; martyr her prophet and patriarch in cold blood; taunt the mind of the populace, and fire the hearts of wicked men, with the stench of false brethren, and the torch of apostates; rob the church of the benefits of legislative enactments; and blow the fury of wild imagination into a blaze of "utter extermi-

nation," as tried the Egyptians; the Philis-

tines; the Babylonians, &c., and the Ameri-

wickedness imaginable; the effects are the same, and why? because we violate a certain law, and justice demands the penalty. If the apartment or room, where we meet, is unventilated and we remain there breathing air containing an excessive quantity of carbonic acid, though in other respects we may be as pure and holy as the angels in heaven; yet nature will inflict the punishment. We cannot escape the penalty when we transgress her laws. I feel deeply interested in the subject, I am now discussing, for wherever I go, whether in public assemblies or the apartments or private dwellings, I see nature's laws most outrageously violated, by neglecting proper ventilation.

Poverty is talked of here; it is known and felt there! The white cliffs of Albion are reddened, in our eyes, with the blood of starved millions. England is the only country in which the tomb of the able bodied pauper is embellished with the gold and jewels of the heartless noble.

On Tuesday last we were presented with few ripe strawberries, which were gathered from the garden of Mrs. George Stone, of Tuskegee. They were not the production of a hot-house, but grew in the open air in the garden. We have never before heard of the ripening of fruit at so early a period in this latitude—the first strawberries last year having been sent us on the 29th of March, and we believe they were as early as any of that season.—(Macon [Ala.] Republican, Feb. 20.)

In Bavaria, the press is subject to the strictest censorship. Every morning a police officer attends at the Post-office of Munich, to receive all the newspapers which arrive there, to carry them to the office of the Censor, where they are opened and read. If they contain nothing objectionable they are forwarded to their address; but if they treat of one of the thousand subjects which are forbidden to be discussed in Bavaria, the subscriber loses his journal.

Earthquake near Home.—The New York Commercial says:—"We have just been informed, on reliable authority, that on Friday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, Staten Island was visited by a slight shock of earthquake. Our informant says that he was reading a newspaper when he was startled by a peculiar rumbling noise swelling into a sound resembling the clattering of a regiment of cavalry over rocky ground, the chair on which he sat sensibly oscillating beneath him. This was at the base of the hill near the beach. But the same sound was heard and the same sensation felt by others at the summit of the hill."

J. H.

[To be continued.]

A New Island.—Capt. B. F. Simmons, formerly of the brigantine *Faith*, informs the editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer, that on the 31st of October last he discovered an island not hitherto laid down on any chart. Capt. S. was on his way from Sidney to Valparaiso when he made the discovery. He went completely round it, and found it to be about six miles in circumference. At a short distance from it he found no soundings in sixty fathoms water. A large lagoon was in the middle of the island which seemed to be rich and fertile. On reaching Valparaiso, where he remained for some months, he waited upon the commander of the British squadron and informed him of the discovery. He examined the most recent English charts, but no indication of such an island was to be found. It is situated in the track from Chuahito to Valparaiso, in latitude 21 degrees 10 minutes, and west longitude 138 degrees, 54 minutes. He named it the *Isle of Faith*, from his vessel.

The Great Snow Storm of 1717.—The snow storm they have recently had at the North, although a very respectable affair for one of modern getting up, does not appear to be any great things when compared with that of 1717—in fact was a mere flurry alongside of it. One of the papers says:—

"The great storm of 1717 shut people up at home, as snugly and effectually as if they had been locked in. Those who were blockaded had to resort to their furniture and the like for fuel. In some places the snow was thirty feet deep. People made their exit frequently from second-story windows, and the trees cut down for fuel left long stumps behind. One Hannah Dingley, a poor woman who lived not far from New Haven, was buried six or eight days, but was at last discovered by her neighbors, by the smoke of her fire coming through the snow. Hannah died *a la Graham*, on potatoes and dried corn, and warmed up with chairs and tables. A flock of one hundred sheep were dug out of a snow-drift on Fisher's Island, where they had been buried to the depth of sixteen feet."

The Poor of England.—Punch—the London Punch—the repository of all the floating wit in the British capital, the unmerciful satirist of royalty, Punch, by the last arrival, relates a story of a poor man that died recently at one of their hospitals, he was found, in a frozen state, in an outhouse. The poor man was able to get up, strong and willing when he entered the neighborhood of Kensington and that part of the suburbs:—

In the suburbs of the town a light began to be perceptible about 8 o'clock, which continued to increase in density during the day, and in the forenoon and evening, extending itself over every part

without food. Misery did its work; the poor creature died. On the inquest his wife testified that he was kind, affectionate, generous and provident when in work, and that his family was always well cared for when he had the means of administering to their wants. But he had been without employment and they could get nothing to eat. And this is the shame of England. Thousands of such cases are weekly brought before the aristocracy of that country, and yet there is no relief granted. We say this oppression of the poor, this grinding of human beings into worse than slaves—we say it is England's shame. Where and what is her glory? A national debt;—the enslaved inhabitants of India; the titles of her nobility, and a queen and her offspring.

Poverty is talked of here; it is known and felt there! The white cliffs of Albion are reddened, in our eyes, with the blood of starved millions. England is the only country in which the tomb of the able bodied pauper is embellished with the gold and jewels of the heartless noble.

On Tuesday last we were presented with few ripe strawberries, which were gathered from the garden of Mrs. George Stone, of Tuskegee. They were not the production of a hot-house, but grew in the open air in the garden. We have never before heard of the ripening of fruit at so early a period in this latitude—the first strawberries last year having been sent us on the 29th of March, and we believe they were as early as any of that season.—(Macon [Ala.] Republican, Feb. 20.)

In Bavaria, the press is subject to the strictest censorship. Every morning a police officer attends at the Post-office of Munich, to receive all the newspapers which arrive there, to carry them to the office of the Censor, where they are opened and read. If they contain nothing objectionable they are forwarded to their address; but if they treat of one of the thousand subjects which are forbidden to be discussed in Bavaria, the subscriber loses his journal.

Earthquake near Home.—The New York Commercial says:—"We have just been informed, on reliable authority, that on Friday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, Staten Island was visited by a slight shock of earthquake. Our informant says that he was reading a newspaper when he was startled by a peculiar rumbling noise swelling into a sound resembling the clattering of a regiment of cavalry over rocky ground, the chair on which he sat sensibly oscillating beneath him. This was at the base of the hill near the beach. But the same sound was heard and the same sensation felt by others at the summit of the hill."

Important from St. Domingo.—Advices from St. Domingo to the 6th are received.

It is reported that Herard considers the Constitution of 1843 suspended, in consequence of the insurrection of the Eastern part of the Island, and instead of a Legislature establishes a Council of State, the members of which are to be appointed and revoked at his call. It was currently reported that the President intended to be crowned King, taking Christophe for his model, under whom he was formerly an officer.

A FOG IN LONDON.—There was a remarkable fog in London on the night of November 21, of which the London Times gives the following account:—

During the early part of yesterday the fog which overspread the metropolis and its neighborhood was not very dense—at least a Londoner would not so consider it; but as the evening advanced the decrease of light became apparently accelerated by a very great increase in the thickness of the atmosphere; and before five o'clock, the whole of the metropolis was overspread by that which without exaggeration may be designated as "a thick darkness." The streets presented in every quarter appearances of the utmost confusion and alarm. Persons on foot literally groped their way through the mass of smoke and vapor which filled every street, whilst carriages of all descriptions, wagons, omnibuses and cabs, made their way at a foot's pace, and under circumstances alike dangerous to the parties who guided them, and to those with whom they were every moment coming in contact. In vain were vehicles provided with lamps and preceded by torches; in vain was the greatest care and caution observed by those who led or drove; accidents became of momentary occurrence, and amidst the shouting of men the occasional screams of the few women or children who ventured abroad, the glare of the torches, and the active dexterity of thieves, the police found abundant employment; while every one who had a home and no very pressing business to keep him out of doors, hurried into shelter with as much expedition as the prevailing darkness and confusion would permit.

The following account of the weather and of the appearances which the fog presented has been furnished to us from the neighborhood of Kensington and that part of the suburbs:—

In the suburbs of the town a light began to be perceptible about 8 o'clock, which continued to increase in density during the day, and in the forenoon and evening, extending itself over every part

of the town, assuming in the metropolis that opaque color for which a London November fog is so noted. It is even the leading thoroughfares the drivers of vehicles were completely brought to a stand still, unless they had previously supplied themselves with a link. In most of the principal streets were at the corners clusters of boys with lighted links, offering their services to conduct individuals or vehicles at a charge of 6d per mile, while others found a profitable occupation to purchase a quantity of links at an oil shop, and sell them at an increased price in parts of the town where such a desideratum was not to be obtained. In the outskirts of the town the fog was extremely dense, and particularly on the great western road, on which the lighting is still most imperfect, and traveling along it is at all times a most serious and dangerous matter, but more especially so on a night. Very few of the omnibuses along that line of road were sent out by the proprietors, and several of those which were, although they had lighted lamps and lamps, got on the heaps of gravel on the Park side of the road, and were nearly upset, to the great alarm of the passengers. Numerous collisions during the evening in all parts of the town, but we have not heard of any accidents of a serious character having occurred up to ten o'clock, at which hour the fog was very still.

From another source we have the following account:—

Yesterday afternoon the metropolis was enveloped in one of those dense and dangerous fogs so peculiar to this particular season of the year, and for which our climate is proverbial. Such was the thickness of the atmosphere, that the navigation of the river was entirely suspended, not one of the numerous steamboats venturing to leave their respective moorings. Indeed, a sort of "Egyptian darkness" seemed to overshadow the city and west end, and the tradesmen found it necessary to light up their respective establishments at a very early period in the afternoon. Last night the streets presented a scene of confusion that has not been witnessed for a number of years past.—The thickness of the fog was indescribable; and it was not without extreme danger that the passengers could proceed through the various thoroughfares of the metropolis; the greatest gloom and obscurity prevailed, and the lamps on the opposite side of the street could scarcely be distinguished. It was with the greatest difficulty that the various omnibuses, cabs and coaches could proceed through the streets. The confusion which prevailed throughout the different streets of the metropolis has scarcely ever been equalled. It required the greatest exertions of the police, to whom great praise is due for their activity to prevent passengers from placing themselves in imminent peril. Several accidents occurred, but the reporter was informed at the various hospitals, none were likely to terminate fatally. It was stated that the light fingered gentry had busily and successfully employed themselves in their avocations during the confusion which the fog created.

Important from St. Domingo.—Advices from St. Domingo to the 6th are received.

It is reported that Herard considers the Constitution of 1843 suspended, in consequence of the insurrection of the Eastern part of the Island, and instead of a Legislature establishes a Council of State, the members of which are to be appointed and revoked at his call. It was currently reported that the President intended to be crowned King, taking Christophe for his model, under whom he was formerly an officer.

LOST! LOST!!

WANTED. by the subscriber, the following Neighbors: Sept. 20, 1843; Feb. 28 and July 3, 1844. Also Nos. 4 and 23 of the Wasp.

W. RICHARDS.

March 19-46f

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Lost about the 20th of last February, between Hopper's mill and Nauvoo, a basket containing four bonnets and one brush hat; the finder will be suitably rewarded, by leaving the basket and its contents with the Temple committee, or with the subscriber, one door east of A. Davis's store.

GEO. W. BRATTON.

Nauvoo, March 16th, 1844-45f

KEY STONE STORE.

A. A. LATHROP has purchased the store of D. D. Yearsley, on Mulholland st., a little east of the Temple, where he will accommodate the *Saints*, his friends and the public, with DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, as they may need, suitable for the season. Receiving fresh supplies occasionally.

Being a Mormon, he goes on the principle: our interest; our cause, and Nauvoo for ever.

One man is not every body, but he may do much good by "turning a penny" when he sells Goods. Wares, Crockery, Hardware, &c., CHEAP for cash, produce, and truck, or exchanges fairly.—Call and try.

March 17th, 46-46-3m

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

In accordance with the revenue law approved March 6th, 1843, I hereby notify each and every one that I attend at the usual places of holding elections in the different precincts in Hancock county, and state of Illinois, for the purpose of taking a list of the taxable property of the inhabitants of the different precincts commencing at Commerce precinct, and remaining there the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10th days of April. At Nauvoo, the 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19th days of April. At Montebello the 22, and 23 days of April. At Warsaw, the 25, 26, 28, and 29th days of April. At Bear Creek precinct, the 1, and 2nd days of May. At Rocky Run the 6, and 7th days of May. At Green Plains the 8, and 9th days of May. At Chili, the 12 and 13th days of May. At Augusta the 11, 15, and 16th days of May. At Cartage the 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25th days of May. At St. Marys precinct 26, 27, 28, and 29th days of May. At Fountain Green, the 3, 4, 5, and 6th days of June. At La Harpe, the 10, 11, 12, and 13th days of June. At Camp Creek precinct, the 17, and 18th days of June. At Alpenooch the 19, and 20th days of June. At Pilot Grove the 21, and 23rd days of June. At which time and place you are required by said law, to appear and give in a list of your property, both real and personal, under the penalty of said law. I shall also be at the county seat of said county, every Saturday during the months of May and June, for the purpose of receiving a list of those that may be unable to attend at their own precincts; any persons having business at the county seat when I am absent, and wishing to leave a list of their property, can do so by leaving their lists with Mr. C. C. M. JOHN P. HAGGAREE.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE, Assessor.

March 19th, 46-3w

NATIONAL MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

Manufactured, by the Nauvoo Com. & Carpet Manufacturing Association, on Water street, in the city of Nauvoo, opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's store, the following articles: Cabs, Carriages, Wagons, and Harnesses, Chairs, Boxes, Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bedding Wagons, Hearse, Sarcophagus, Trailing Wagons, two and one Horse Lumber Wagons, Ox and Horse Carts, Ploughs, Scythes, Mowers, Pitch Forks, Axes, Hoes, Shovels, Mallets, Hammers, Hoes, Carbs, and many other articles too numerous to mention; sold so cheap as can be purchased in any eastern market. All articles must be paid for, and addressed to G. W. MARSH, Esq., Pres't of the Association.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE, Administrator.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

A FARM of 100 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 30 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barns.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture soap and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city.

ABEL LAMB.

Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43f

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned, having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing cordage of all descriptions, twine, chalk-line, &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices.

As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.

Feb. 19-42f

SOAP GREASE AND ASHES.

WANTED.

THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap-grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearsley's three-story brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.

JAMES MENDENHALL.

Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Country produce taken in exchange.

Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30f.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburg, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaga, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.

March 1st, 1845-44f

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois, Hancock County, Sarah Greenhow, Compt., Posse for Divorce.

John Greenhow, Deft.

John Greenhow is hereby notified, that Sarah Greenhow has filed her bill for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him, made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court, then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said John Greenhow is a nonresident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of said summons, and answers or pleads to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof will be granted.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.

WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep.

G. P. STILES, Sol. for Compt.

Feb. 24th, 1845-43-4w

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets

CLEARINGS.

Selling Parties.—A bachelor at Green Bay, adventurer in the Republican thirties or forties; New York or New England citizens of a suitable age, could enter into agreeable co-partnership, by inquiring to that part of Wisconsin—where there are scarce and bachelors plenty. Eastward papers requested to copy.

The oldest meeting house, says the Salem Observer, now standing in New England, and probably is the United States, is the Rev. Mr. Richmond's in Hingham, being erected in 1680—1684 years ago.

Four hundred ladies of Concord, N. H., have petitioned the legislature to abolish all the ten-pin alleys in that town. They take their husbands from them, and carry off their beauties when they ought to be courting.

If on any occasion your wife should complain to you, "Now tumble over the cradle and break your neck, do!" don't you do it.

American Baws are sold in Sheffield England, under the noses of the manufacturers of that country. The Sheffield Mercury, speaking of the fact, says:

"But there have not been a few observers shrewd and interested enough to notice particularly, that saws of all sorts from the largest circular to the smallest well, are especially mentioned among the leading articles of manufacture, thus corroborating the correctness of the state maps we have often incidentally made as to the great and successful efforts that are made to rival us in this important class of articles by the manufacturers in the United States."

The state of New York has appropriated the money, which she has at last concluded to accept from the General Government as her portion of the surplus land fund, to the support of common schools.

Increase of Business.—The receipts on the Western (Mass.) railroad, during the week ending on the 15th inst., were \$10,802—an increase over the receipts during the corresponding period last year of \$2,670.

Melancholy.—We see it stated in the Columbus (S. C.) that the Rev. Ferdinand Jacobs, his wife and child and nurse, all died on the night of the 21st ult. of pneumonia, at Yorkville in that State. Mr. Jacobs was pastor of the Presbyterian church and principal of the academy of that village.

The Normandie.—The ship Normandie, which sailed from New York on the 10th December, for Hull England the day previous to the severe gale, had not arrived at her destination when the Hibernia left Liverpool on the 4th inst. It will be recollectcd that fears were entertained for her safety soon after she sailed from New York, in consequence of pieces of wreck and bales of cotton with marks such as were known to be on bales shipped on board of her, having been picked up at sea. The conclusion is that she was lost, and that all her crew perished.

Pardon.—The New Albany Gazette says Gov. Whitecomb has pardoned Mr. Weinzeopf, the Catholic priest, recently sent to the Indiana penitentiary for the commission of a rape, and that he immediately repaired to Evansville.

The New Jersey State Prison.—A singular state of affairs prevails at the New Jersey State Prison. The late keeper, Mr. Yard, refused to give up possession to Mr. Gaddis, the new incumbent until (if our impression is correct) his accounts are straightened up. Mr. Gaddis, members of the legislature, and others have tried to get in without avail. The intrepid Yard has armed up the Daputies, barricaded the premises, and defies the posse.

Counterfeiting.—Five dollar counterfeit notes on the bank of Cumberland, Portland, Maine, are in circulation in New Hampshire.

NEWS FROM SANTA FE.

The Independence Expositor, of the 1st, notices the arrival there of seven gentlemen from Santa Fe, after a safe but arduous journey across the plains, via Bent's fort. They left New Mexico early in January. The news they bring is interesting to the mercantile community. Up to the date of their departure, every thing was quiet in New Mexico, the civil and military commandant of that province, General Mariano Martinez, holding aloof from any participation in the revolution, no doubt wanting to declare for whichever party (Santa Anna or the Congress) might obtain the upper hand.

Don Manuel Armijo was superseded in his governorship in the winter of 1843-4, by General Martinez, a protege of Santa Anna. Armijo, the former commandant of the Province, remains quietly in his retirement at Albuquerque.

The only internal disturbance feared in New Mexico, was the Yute Indians, in revenge for the massacre of their head men at Santa Fe in August last.—The whole province was kept in constant alarm by their depredations, and they threatened an attack on Santa Fe itself. They have taken the fort of Antoine Robidoux, on the Wintec, and killed the traders and bands found in it; it is said, that Antoine Robidoux escaped to his fort on the Companeras.

Mr. Albert Speyre, who took out twenty-five wagons from this place in September last suffered from severe weather in November, between the Arkansas and the Colorado, during the continuance of which, he lost one hundred and fifty of his mules. He sent on to Santa Fe and obtained a fresh lot of animals, and final-

ly arrived in Santa Fe the latter end of December. We are told that Mr. Speyre bought up the goods of several of the American traders who went out in August last to Santa Fe, and continued his journey to Chihuahua.

Messrs. Connolly, Glasgow and Alguia, lost upwards of one hundred and forty head of stock in the storm before mentioned, and were also under the necessity of sending on for animals to Santa Fe. They proceeded on their journey to Chihuahua in company with Speyre.

Col. Owens also left Santa Fe with the above named gentlemen, after having, it is said, sold his remaining goods to Speyre.

There have been disturbances in the Potosi Norte and Chihuahua, but nothing definite is known with regard to the result.

It is said there will be a number of Spanish merchants here this summer, for the purpose of buying goods.

Another company of Americans may be looked for in two or three weeks, when we shall doubt have further intelligence of interest.

Santa Fe was extremely gay. The foreigners, as usual, were well treated by the Mexicans.

Don Manuel Sisnero, the husband of the famous Senora Tullia, is dead.

There was much sickness among the companies that went out last summer.—Two deaths occurred among the Americans in Santa Fe. James Peebles residence not known, who went out with Wethered, and George Keefer, of Jackson county, who went out with Dr. Connelly. All the Americans in Santa Fe were well.

We have nothing of interest from Fort William. Charles Bent was at Santa Fe, S. St. Vrain was at the fort. They had a very open winter, and an active trade with the Indians. A trapping and trading company had gone out on the Rio Gila, tract of country not much frequented by our trappers.

THE WAY THE LADIES SUCCEED.

Mr. Gough, the eloquent temperance lecturer, recently related the following touching story of the way the ladies of certain towns routed a rum-seller.

There was but one in town, and if it had been put to vote there would have been a majority of six to one for the removal of the grocer.

The male portion had tried a little moral suasion, that,

they had said nothing to him on the subject, but as he was getting very rich bowed lower to him than to others that were not so well off, and they had tried some legal suasion, in the shape of a couple of fines of \$20 each, which he paid very willingly for the benefits derived from his traffic.

At last the women took the mites in hand, and assembled to the number of about one hundred and fifty. They divided themselves into twelve committees of twelve each.

The first day a committee visited him in a body, and each of the twelve gave him, in turn, a temperance lecture.

He was rather taken aback at this, but thinking he could stand it as long as they could, he was apparently unconvinced.

The second day he was visited by a similar committee, who gave him twelve more lectures.

He stood this, too, wondering what was to come next.

The next day a third committee made its appearance and were commencing their arguments, when he interrupted them by asking how many there were to come yet.

In reply he was told that twelve committees had been formed, of twelve women each; and when he had been visited by the twelfth committee in turn the first committee would make a second visit, and so on in regular succession.

"Well," said the poor rum-seller, "you needn't go any further; I'll give up."

And give up he did; and from that day the rum traffic was put an end to in that town.

Mr. Gough said he had been telling this story at a temperance meeting, one evening, when a man said to him at the close, "what a dreadful predicament that poor rum-seller must have been in, with one hundred and fifty women bearing him."

I know something about women's tongues, for I've been married five years!"

The Schoolmaster.—There is no office higher than that of a teacher of youth, for there is nothing on earth so precious as the mind, soul and character of a child. No office should be regarded with greater respect.

The first man in the community should be encouraged to assume it.

Parents should do all they can to impoverish themselves to induce such to become the guardians and guides of their children.

To this good all their show and luxury should be sacrificed. Here they should be lavish, whilst they straighten themselves in everything else. They should wear the cheapest clothes, live on the plainest food, if they can in no other way secure the best instruction. They should have no anxiety to accumulate property for their children, provided they can place them under influences which will awaken their faculties, inspire them with pure and high principles, and fit them to bear a manly, useful and honorable part in the world.

Indian Fight.—The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 22d ult., gives some particulars of a fight between a party of the Pawnee Ma-ha Indians and a portion of the Creeks located on Little river.

The battle took place about ten days previous.

It was commenced by the Pawnees,

but they were repulsed, suffering the loss of six of the warriors.

None of the Creeks were killed.

The Pawnees returned to their homes upon the prairies for reinforcement, with which they are said to have won revenge. The Creeks were dancing around the scalps, greatly excited. Those who were in exposed quarters, were returning to the denser settlements. The battle took place in the country appropriated to the Seminoles, by a late treaty, to which they are now removing. If they should be attacked, the Pawnees will find them still more fatal customers.

Dissensions among the Quakers.—A serious division has arisen in the society of Friends in Rhode Island. The cause of dissension goes back to the visit of Joseph John Gurney, whose doctrines are objected to by a portion of the society, who are styled Wilburnites, from John Wilburn, a preacher in the southern part of the state. Each party claims to be the genuine followers of George Fox.

Fell in.—The floor of the Catholic Church at Woonsocket, R. I., fell in, on Sunday afternoon last, and introduced the whole congregation to the cellar, but without doing any body harm.

Worthy of Attention.—Advice to persons about to marry—don't.

Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.

Martha Boley, Compt. Petition for Di-

vs. vs. vorce.

Cyrus Boley, Deft.

Cyrus Boley is hereby notified that Martha Boley has filed her petition for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said Cyrus Boley, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that the said Cyrus Boley is a non-resident of this State. He is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court on the return day of the summons, and answer or plead to said bill of complaint as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof accordingly granted.

D. E. HEAD, Clk.

WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep.

G. F. STILES, Sol. for Compt.

Feb. 24th, 1845-43w.

Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois,

Hancock County,

Israel S. Clapp, Compt. Petition for Me-

ns. vs. chania lien.

I. H. Lyons, Deft.

J. H. Lyons is hereby notified that Is-

rael S. Clapp has filed his bill herein for

Mechanics lien in the Circuit Court for

Hancock County, Illinois, against him the

said J. H. Lyons, and that a summons has

been issued, and made returnable on the

third Monday in the month of May

next to a term of said Court then to be

held at the Court House in Carthage, and

an affidavit having been filed showing

that the said J. H. Lyons is a non-resident

of the State of Illinois, he is hereby noti-

fied of the pendency of this suit, and that

unless he appears before said Court on the

return day of the summons, and an-

swer or plead to said bill of complaint, as

required by law, the same will be taken as

confessed, and the prayer thereof accord-

ingly granted.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.

W. WILLIAMS, Dep.

G. F. STILES, Sol. for Compt.

Feb. 24th, 1845-43w.

HANCOCK CIRCUIT COURT,

to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois,

Hancock County,

Israel S. Clapp, Compt. Petition for Me-

ns. vs. chania lien.

I. H. Lyons, Deft.

J. H. Lyons is hereby notified that Is-

rael S. Clapp has filed his bill herein for

Mechanics lien in the Circuit Court for

Hancock County, Illinois, against him the

said J. H. Lyons, and that a summons has

been issued, and made returnable on the

third Monday in the month of May

next to a term of said Court then to be

held at the Court House in Carthage, and

an affidavit having been filed showing

that the said J. H. Lyons is a non-resident

of the State of Illinois, he is hereby noti-

fied of the pendency of this suit, and that

unless he appears before said Court on the

return day of the summons, and an-

swer or plead to said bill of complaint, as

required by law, the same will be taken as

confessed, and the prayer thereof accord-

ingly granted.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.

WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep.

G. F. STILES, Sol. for Compt.

Feb. 24th, 1845-43w.

HANCOCK CIRCUIT COURT,

to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois,

Hancock County,

Israel S. Clapp, Compt. Petition for Me-